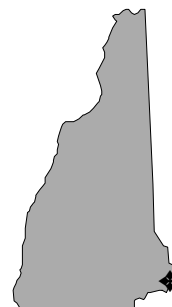


Size: 4,257 acres
Mission: Served as Strategic Air Command bomber and tanker base
HRS Score: 39.42; placed on NPL in February 1990
IAG Status: Federal Facility Agreement signed in 1991
Contaminants: VOCs, spent fuels, waste oils, petroleum/oil/lubricants, pesticides, and paints
Media Affected: Groundwater and soil
Funding to Date: \$139.2 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): \$40.5 million (FY2046)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY2000



Portsmouth/Newington, New Hampshire

Restoration Background

In December 1988, the BRAC Commission recommended closure of Pease Air Force Base. In FY91, the installation was closed as scheduled. Environmental studies at the installation identified the following site types: fire training areas, burn pits, industrial facilities, landfills, and underground storage tanks (USTs). Groundwater and soil are contaminated with petroleum products, namely, JP-4 jet fuel, and industrial solvents, such as trichloroethene (TCE).

The installation completed several Interim Remedial Actions, including pilot groundwater Treatability Studies (TSs), at four sites, soil removal at three sites, and test pit operations at two sites. It also completed three soil vapor extraction (SVE) TSs and one bioventing TS and removed 158 USTs and associated contaminated soil. A BRAC cleanup team (BCT) was formed in FY93.

During FY95, six Records of Decision (RODs) were signed. Cleanup actions were completed at seven locations, and a remediation system was put into operation at Fire Training Area 2. Innovative technologies implemented at the base include landfill consolidation and natural attenuation of groundwater. A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was formed from the installation's technical review committee. A citizens group, Seacoast Citizens Overseeing Pease Environment (SCOPE), has participated in meetings and assisted in developing cleanup options at the installation.

In FY96, steps were taken to transfer the remaining property to the Local Redevelopment Authority under a public benefit transfer. LF-5 capping was completed, construction of the SVE and air-sparging system at Site 45 began, and wetland restoration

at LF-6 was completed. Construction also began on the bioventing system at Site 13, the SVE and air-sparging system in Zone 2, and the groundwater recovery system in Zone 3. The installation began implementing the groundwater containment system at Site 32. The final Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) work was completed for the Brooks and Ditches Operable Unit (OU).

In FY97, the final ROD for the Brooks and Ditches OU was signed. The remaining remediation systems were brought on line, and operations and maintenance and long-term monitoring were initiated at the remaining sites. Trend analyses of site responses to cleanup activities were initiated to facilitate site closeout. System startup reports were issued, quarterly data submissions made, and the first annual report issued for Site 8. A new area of contamination, Site 46, Communications Building 22, was discovered in June 1997 through an environmental site assessment conducted by a developer of the parcel. The Air Force immediately began site characterization and RI. The BCT completed a finding of suitability to lease and a Supplemental Environmental Baseline Survey document in support of a public benefit conveyance.

FY98 Restoration Progress

RA system operations and monitoring, long-term monitoring, and cleanup progress trend analysis continued. RA system improvements (optimization) were made to several systems. A source soil removal action and additional characterization work were completed. Confirmatory soil sampling was conducted at Site 45 for demonstrating compliance with the Site 45 ROD soil cleanup goals. An Operating Properly and Successfully document

was completed for LF-5, making it one of only six for federal facilities in the nation and making it a model for other bases.

Activities planned for Site 49, including implementation of an Interim Remedial Action concurrent with completion of the RI/FS, were delayed as a result of a peer review process for a Site 49 project. An Interim Action and pilot study project for the site was not approved by the peer review team, which instead made a formal RI/FS process a prerequisite for any RA work. An Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA) project was initiated for Site 49, and a streamlined RI/FS was initiated. These activities have delayed the ROD for Site 49.

Plans to implement a source area treatment for TCE in groundwater at Site 73 were delayed because of the time required to execute a contract modification for the specific work task. The RAB remained active and voted against disbanding in the near future.

Plan of Action

- Continue RA system operations, monitoring, long-term monitoring, and trend analysis
- Implement a source area treatment for TCE in groundwater at Site 73 in FY99
- Implement result of the EE/CA for Site 49 in FY99-FY00
- Complete the ROD for Site 49 in FY00

SITES ACHIEVING RIP OR RC PER FISCAL YEAR

